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'ARAFAT MAKES INSPECTION TOUR OF PALESTINIAN FORCES

NC031910 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar, accompanied by Brother Khalid Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother Saqr, member of the Revolutionary Council, today made an inspection tour of the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-'Urqub area of southern Lebanon. Brother commander Abu 'Ammar spoke to the commanders of the Palestinian military units and the Palestinian fighters on the latest developments in the issue of our people and their struggle in the occupied territory against the Zionist enemy and his plans.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES JUNBLATT, YUGOSLAV MEDIA DELEGATION

NC070804 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Last night PLO Executive Committee chairman, the brother leader Abu 'Ammar, and the deputy commander in chief of the Al-'Asifah forces and member of Fatah Central Committee, Brother Abu Jihad, met with the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Brother Walid Junblatt, the PSP command member Tawfiq Sultan. During the meeting they discussed a number of important matters in the area and the new developments in the Lebanese arena in the light of the Zionist military escalation in southern Lebanon. They also discussed the situation in the Arab and international spheres.

Last night brother leader Abu 'Ammar also met with the Yugoslav information delegation which is composed of the television director and the radio director in Sarajevo. The delegation held a television and radio interview with the brother commander in chief which the Yugoslav television and radio network will carry.

OAPEC CALLS FOR LINKING PRICES OF GAS, CRUDE OIL

LD010926 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0751 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--The OAPEC today called on Arab gas-exporting countries to coordinate and to cooperate among themselves in the sphere of gas pricing, linking its price with the price of crude oil. It also called on them to increase the exploitation of this "important resource."

The monthly bulletin for July published by the OAPEC headquarters here stressed that the present decade is bound to witness wider coordination among these countries in this "vital" sphere. The bulletin said in its editorial that gas constituted a good alternative to oil and could replace it in many uses and thus it must be priced in a manner linking it to the price of crude oil. "Moreover, its price may be above the price of crude oil if we take into consideration the enormous cost of liquefaction and transportation of gas and the fact that it is cleaner to use."

It pointed out that this call comes within the "excellent" awareness of the gas-exporting countries of the question of the limited gas reserves and their realization that the rising wave of gas production in both Europe and America has ceased and that subsequently the demand for the gas of the producing countries will increase in a continuous manner.

It drew the attention of the OAPEC to the fact that politicians in the Western industrialized countries are seeking to reject linkage of the price of gas with that of crude oil. Moreover, they are ignoring this demand in order that the economies of their countries can benefit in this period of its cheapness. This is a policy similar to that which they pursued with regard to the price of oil before 1973.

It explained that in order for the price of gas to be brought into line with the present average price of oil, which is $34, its present price ought to be about $6 per million gas-produced thermal units. However, its present price is much less than that. It noted that the Arab gas-exporting countries "are still facing the question of the adequate exploitation of gas" since the rate of exploitation in these countries is less than 50 percent, while the world rate is above 90 percent.

ARAB LEAGUE DRAFTS LAW FOR ARAB COURT OF JUSTICE

JN301310 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Exclusive report]

[Text] Tunis--The Arab League has drafted a law for an Arab court of justice, which will be submitted for endorsement to the Arab summit conference, due to be held in Amman this coming November. This court will be similar to the international court of justice for the Arab region. It will look into disputes that may arise between any two Arab states, in accordance with Arab League law.

KUWAITI, BAHRAINI, SAUDI MINISTERS MEET IN AMMAN

JN070755 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, 7 July--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met in Amman last night with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

This meeting comes within the framework of consultations and contacts being held among the heads of the Arab delegations to the Arab economic and social council conference in Amman in order to bring viewpoints closer on the issues under discussion during the conference. It has been learned that the three ministers exchanged viewpoints on various issues.

ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION HELD IN AMMAN

JN041609 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, 4 July--Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah arrived in Amman this afternoon at the head of a delegation that will take part in the special session of the Arab economic and social council which will be held in Amman the day after tomorrow, Sunday. The delegation is also here to offer condolences on the death of late Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf. The delegation includes Djibouti Central Bank Governor Dr Ibrahim Qasim as representative of the minister of finance and national economy.

Husayn Muhammad, deputy director general of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, also arrived in Amman to participate in the session. The delegates were received at Amman airport by a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Opening Session

JN021243 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The meetings of the 35th session of the Arab Economic Unity Council opened in Amman this morning with representatives of 12 member states in attendance. Mahmud al-Mahdi, head of the PDRY delegation and chairman of the council's current session, spoke at the beginning of the Jordanian Government for the efforts they exerted to render the conference a success. He also reviewed the tasks and issues which will be discussed by the conference.

Dr Fakhri Qadduri submitted a report indicating the obstacles and challenges facing the Arab nation, something which requires the exertion of further efforts to bolster the steps of integration and economic unity. The secretary general praised the Tunis summit conference resolutions, which were a quick positive step toward increasing the ties of cooperation and consolidating joint Arab action.

Dr Qadduri also reviewed the accomplishments achieved in the various fields by the Arab Economic Unity Council in cooperation with the Arab League. He called for continuing and dedicating efforts so as to achieve the aspired Arab ambitions and objectives. At the end of the session the council members approved the agenda. The council is scheduled to convene again at 1700 today.

Agenda Debate

JN070741 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Jul 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Intensive efforts were exerted last night to remove the tension that prevailed during the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference due to the differences in viewpoints on the conference's agenda. A compromise is expected to be reached in order to proceed with the conference in a spirit of cooperation and accord.

The heated debate began at the end of the opening session after His Majesty King Husayn was seen off. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam asked the conference chairman for permission to speak. Khaddam strongly objected to the proposed agenda because it does not include a discussion of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the current political situation.

Khaddam, who was speaking in an agitated tone, asked: Under these circumstances, is it reasonable for the conference not to give first priority to the Arab-Israeli conflict? He said: We did not come here to hold discussions and debates. We came to draw up a strategy for Arab action and to review previous resolutions in order to find out what has been implemented, what has not been implemented and what the gaps that surfaced during the past period are. Khaddam strongly attacked the presence of U.S. bases in some Arab countries and insisted on a reconsideration of the agenda in light of the requirements of the current state. He threatened to walk out if this is not accomplished.

At this point Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister and head of his country's delegation to the conference, intervened to calm down the situation. He said: There is no need for agitation. The Arab-Israeli conflict is the issue of all the Arabs. What harms the frontline states, harms the Arabs as a whole. Careful reflection is needed to tackle the situation.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi then spoke and said: The agenda was prepared by the general secretariat and the Arab countries. He explained that the general secretariat did not receive any proposal from any Arab country on the agenda. He proposed the inclusion of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the agenda.

Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki also spoke in support of the Syrian delegation's stand. He said: After the Tunis summit conference, astounding developments have taken place in the Arab world. The U.S. military presence has become a fait accompli in the Arab region.

Saudi Foreign Minister His Higness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal spoke and said: There are absolutely no differences regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. He called for the unity of Arab ranks.

Closing Session

JN041141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The 35th session of the Arab Economic Unity Council ended at dawn today following 2 days of meetings. Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, delivered a speech in which he thanked the participating delegations for the efforts they exerted which enabled decisions to be issued which strengthened the march of Arab economic integration.

Engineer 'Ali an-Nusur, industry and trade minister and head of the Jordanian delegation to the session's meetings, delivered a speech on behalf of the participating delegations in which he expressed his thanks to the chairman of the current session and the council's secretary general and staff for the efforts they exerted to insure the success of the session.

An-Nusur said that the session's decisions and recommendations will be implemented in order to contribute to the march of Arab economic integration and to push it forward in these critical circumstances in the Arab nation's history and the dangers it is facing.

Council Recommendations

JN042043 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Mahmud Sa'id al-Madhi, PDRY finance minister and chairman of the 35th session of the Arab Economic Unity Council, held a press conference this afternoon at which he announced the final recommendations reached by the delegations. Al-Madhi said that the most important recommendation was the one concerning the working paper by the council's general secretariat on how to implement the two economic resolutions adopted by the 10th Arab summit conference.

Al-Madhi said that the council called on the secretariat and the members to exert their efforts during the coming Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in order to encourage the rest of the Arab states to join the Arab economic unity agreement. The council also welcomed Mauritania's membership in the Arab economic market, he said.

Al-Madhi added that the council has urged the Arab states to encourage joint ventures in the agricultural field, especially the new companies formed by the Arab Organization for Agricultural Exploitation and Development.

PALESTINIANS PREPARE FOR MILITARY ESCALATION IN LEBANON

JN032004 Doha QNA in Arabic 1923 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus, 3 July--It was announced here today that the Palestinian revolution supreme council has adopted a number of precautionary measures to encounter the continuous Zionist military escalation against southern Lebanon and the possibility of a sudden Israeli attack on the south. This was announced today by a responsible Palestinian source, who said that the council has studied all expected eventualities, in addition to the current situation in southern Lebanon, at its meeting in Beirut during the past 2 days. The meeting was under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Stating this to journalists today, the source did not elaborate on the measures adopted by the Palestinian revolution. However, he affirmed that the joint Lebanese forces and the Palestinian resistance have taken all preparations to face any Israeli aggression or escalation of the situation in the occupied territories. He added that the Palestinian revolution will violently reply to any Israeli aggression.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES REPORTS OF U.S. BASES IN KENYA

LD041035 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Jul 80 p 3

[Interview given to Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Salih by PLO Permanent Representative to Kenya Salah Zawawi in Nairobi--date not given]

[Excerpt] Nairobi--[Question] Information has been circulating for some time now about Kenya allowing the establishment of American military bases on its territory. How does the PLO view this matter, its effect in involving east Africa in the international conflict and its impact on the Arab cause in the Middle East?

[Answer] I have had the chance to meet with more than one Kenyan foreign minister and with other high-ranking officials and our discussions were to the point. They strongly denied this information and explained that it was not in the interest of their people. It is worth noting that in President Moi's speeches and political statements and by perusing Kenya's policy, we find emphasis on regarding the Indian Ocean as an area of peace free of any fleets and bases. As far as we in the PLO are concerned, we believe that the establishment of bases in any of these areas threatens not only the neighboring areas but also the peoples of the area itself, affects the domestic and foreign policies of these areas, harms world security and threatens world peace. I believe that the Arab nation holds the same view. This was emphasized at the Baghdad and Tunis conferences.

BAHRAIN

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR AMMAN TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

JN060813 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Manama, 6 July--Bahraini Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim left Manama for Amman this morning through Kuwait. They will attend the meetings of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference to be held there. The Bahraini foreign ministers will also head Bahrain's delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in Amman next week.

KUWAIT

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH AMIR AS-SABAH

LD051204 Kuwait KUNA in English 1054 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 5 (KUNA)--The ruler of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah received Saturday the foreign minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi who delivered to him a message from the Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the Pakistani ambassador to Kuwait. The two foreign ministers will hold another meeting to discuss matters related to bilateral relations between the two countries and to the recent 11th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers.

Shahi is a member of the three-man committee formed by the conference in Islamabad last May to seek a peaceful settlement for the Afghanistan crisis. The committee comprises the Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, and the secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti. The committee met representatives of the Muslim opposition groups fighting against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan in Switzerland this month amidst differences in viewpoints on approaches for the crisis settlement.

Shahi was received on arrival by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, his office director Sulayman Majid as-Shaheen and protocol department director Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahid al-'Ayub.

Press Conference on Meeting

LD051828 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Agha Shahi has said that he has acquainted his royal highness the amir of Kuwait during his meeting with him today with the activities of the Islamic tripartite committee which recently held meetings in Switzerland on the Afghan crisis. He has also acquainted his royal highness with the activity of the Islamic group in New York, especially the steps taken in the UN Security Council concerning Jerusalem.

Shahi told a press conference this evening that he has agreed with Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, that security and stability in the gulf area should be the responsibility of its states alone. He called for the elimination of the presence of superpowers in the area.

The Pakistani minister praised the nonaligned policy of Kuwait and the determination of Kuwaiti leaders to remain outside the sphere of conflict and competition between the superpowers.

Agha Shahi declared that the Islamic tripartite committee of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad is prepared to conduct a dialogue with the present regime in Afghanistan. He added: These talks should take place in a nonaligned country.

The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan had arrived in Kuwait this morning on a short visit.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD IN KUWAIT ON 2-DAY VISIT

LD051420 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--President of South Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived here today at the head of a delegation which includes a number of South Yemeni officials. The amir of Kuwait led those who came to the airport to welcome him. The amir and president will begin talks tomorrow on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

Talks Held

LD061810 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] At 1915 today, a second round of talks was held at As-Salam Palace between the Kuwaiti and Yemeni sides. The Kuwaiti side was headed by the amir; the PDRY side was led by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The minister of the amiri court stated at the end of this round of talks that the talks basically dealt with bilateral relations and means of promoting them, other Arab issues and general international issues. There was a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and fraternal spirit at the talks.

Departure 7 July

LD070830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0744 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 7 July, KUNA--Chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left Kuwait today at the end of his 2-day official visit. Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah headed those who saw him off. The two men had two rounds of talks on bilateral relations, conditions in the gulf and the Middle East and international questions.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to Kuwait was the final stage of his gulf tour which also took him to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and reviewed Arab and international conditions.

In a statement to KUNA following the departure of the PDRY chairman, Husayn said that "a spirit of fraternity prevailed over the meetings which sought the further bolstering of good relations between the two countries and the unification of views on Arab and international issues." He added that Chairman Nasir has invited the amir of Kuwait to visit the PDRY. The amir has accepted the invitation and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

OMAN

INFORMATION MINISTER WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT TO GULF

LD070904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, 7 July--Omani Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas has warned that the real threat of the oil-rich gulf area comes from the USSR, particularly in view of its presence in the PDRY and Afghanistan.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti AL-ANBA', published here today, the Omani minister said that "a quick look on the map and at the true conditions in these countries--the PDRY and Afghanistan--show that they act as a pincer engulfing the major part of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf. The object of the USSR is the oil."

The Omani minister expressed the view that the threat to the gulf region "does not lie in the adoption of communism by the Arab peoples but in the imposition of communism on the area by force just as it happened in southern Yemen and as is now happening in Afghanistan."

He called for economic security and military cooperation among the countries of the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula "so that we may form a nucleus on which all attempts at foreign intervention, be it from the East or the West, will founder."

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR HALT TO EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI AUTONOMY TALKS

JN031431 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1220 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Muscat, 3 July--The Sultanate of Oman has demanded that an end be put to the so-called autonomy negotiations between Egypt and the Zionist entity and that an alternative be founded in order to end Israel's occupation of Arab territories and to solve the Palestinian problem. An Omani Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that his country is of the opinion that unless the United States and Egypt announce that the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex Jerusalem and consider it the capital of Israel is null and void, the autonomy negotiations become meaningless and therefore must end.

In a statement broadcast today by Muscat radio, the spokesman strongly criticized the Israeli Knesset's decision, describing it as a blatant provocation against the Arab and Muslim sentiments. He said that the Israeli decision increases the tension in the Middle East and makes the realization of peace very difficult. The spokesman further said that the policy of the Sultanate of Oman in supporting the peace endeavors to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem is based on firm principles: namely, the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967, granting Palestinians the right of self-determination and the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. Oman, the spokesman added, adheres to these basic principles and works with the Arab states to achieve peace on these conditions.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM JORDANIAN PREMIER'S FUNERAL

JN050650 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Muscat, 5 July--Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Su'ud ibn Harib Al Bu Sa'id returned to Muscat last night after a short visit to Jordan. The Omani interior minister yesterday attended the funeral of the late Jordanian prime minister, Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES JOINT U.S.-SAUDI EXERCISES

LD050726 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0620 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has denied reports of joint American-Saudi exercises on Saudi territory. He said there is absolutely no truth to this at all.

His royal highness, in a statement to AL-JAZIRAH, published today, explained that such topics were not dealt with at all during his recent meeting in Geneva with Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary.

His royal highness once again stressed the independence of the kingdom's stands and its rejection of any ties with any foreign state, including the granting of facilities, and he stressed that the kingdom did not ask for any new weapons from the United States. The minister of defense and aviation mentioned that the program for supplying Saudi Arabia with American F-15 aircraft was proceeding according to agreement and no change was made in it.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD REPORTS U.S. ANTI-IRAN BROADCASTS FROM EGYPT

LD040949 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Suhayr Ibrahim report: "U.S. Officials Admit Washington Responsible for Two Anti-Iranian Clandestine Stations Transmitting From Egypt"]

[Text] Washington--U.S. officials have confirmed that the United States is responsible for the transmission of clandestine radio programs beamed to Iran from Egypt and that these radio transmissions began in mid-May from two transmitters, one of which is believed to be near Alexandria and the other near the Suez Canal.

The officials said the idea of these broadcasts emerged during a meeting of the special coordination committee under National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski at the White House last December. The meeting was devoted to discussing the expansion of U.S. broadcasts beamed to the Islamic world, including the Muslims of Iran and the Soviet Union, after transmissions by the CIA-controlled "Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty" proved to be weak.

The officials said that it was decided after the meeting to explore the possibility of using Egyptian territory for setting up a clandestine station under CIA control to be beamed to Iran and Soviet central Asia. Egypt is believed to have accepted this following a promise to supply it with additional transmission equipment through AID in return for the facilities it is giving to the CIA.

However, an AID spokesman said that the agency last month shipped to Egypt radar equipment and radio control centers worth $17.7 million to be used for the purpose of "improving communications in the Suez Canal."

On the other hand, a State Department spokesman has denied that the United States beams anti-Iranian broadcasts from Egypt. He said that the U.S. Government is aware of the existence of a station calling itself "Voice of Free Iran" and that it transmits from "Iraq or Saudi Arabia, or Egypt."

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR JAPAN, PHILIPPINES 6 JULY

JN060637 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0620 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 July--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah left Abu Dhabi for Tokyo earlier today on an official visit to Japan of several days. During the visit, Dr al-'Utaybah will hold talks with Japanese officials on strengthening bilateral relations, particularly in the oil field. Dr al-'Utaybah will also receive an honorary doctorate degree from the (Tokyo) university in appreciation for the positive role he played in service of world economy through OPEC.

Following his visit to Japan, Dr al-'Utaybah will pay an official visit to the Philippines 12-15 July at the invitation of President Ferdinand Marcos. During the visit, Dr al-'Utaybah will hold talks with Philippines officials on strengthening oil relations between the UAE and the Philippines.

SUBSIDY TO PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES INCREASED

GF061200 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 6 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah yesterday signed a special supplement that increases subsidies to companies distributing petroleum derivatives in the northern emirates by about 50 million dirhams.

The decision to provide these companies with a subsidy of 450 million dirhams, which was approved by the government with the president's guidance, was made after taking into consideration the possibility of a 10 percent increase in prices during the year that would absorb the new subsidy increase.

PDRY

ADEN REPORTS 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD'S DEPARTURE FOR KUWAIT

LD051520 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Aden for Kuwait at noon today at the head of a delegation on an official and fraternal visit to brotherly Kuwait at the invitation of the amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKKI LEAVES FOR AMMAN CONFERENCE

JN052030 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister, left San'a' for Amman this evening to take part in the Arab economic and social council meetings which are due to begin in Amman tomorrow, Sunday.

BRIEFS

END OF BAHRAINI BOYCOTT--Bahrain, 3 July--A royal decree issued by the amir of Bahrain and published in the official gazette today ended the political and economic boycott of Zimbabwe, formerly Southern Rhodesia. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jul 80 JN]

MENA REPORTAGE ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS IN WASHINGTON

Autonomy Talks To Resume

NC031907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Washington, 3 July--Sol Linowitz, President Carter's representative to the autonomy negotiations, has announced that Egypt, Israel and the United States will resume the negotiations on 10 July in Cairo at the level of technical committees and then at ministerial level.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: After the information received by Egypt today and yesterday during the talks and after our meeting with President Carter we found reason to agree to the resumption of the negotiations. 'Ali emphasized that during the talks it was agreed that everything is negotiable, and that this is a good basis for the resumption of the negotiations.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Yosef Burg have agreed that the sides agreed to discuss the question of Jerusalem. 'Ali said that the question of Jerusalem, like any other issues, will be discussed as part of the existing differences, the aim being to implement the Camp David agreements framework in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Referring to his meeting with President Carter, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said it was encouraging and useful.

Burg repeated Israel's position that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. Commenting on this, 'Ali said Egypt is not against the unity of Jerusalem but the other parties have their own views and a formula for Jerusalem must be discussed.

'Ali: Summit Meeting 'Premature'

NC042302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the question of a summit meeting among President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is still premature and will depend on whether the autonomy talks yield positive results.

In a statement to Egyptian journalists in Washington, published in the Saturday edition of AL-AHRAM, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the Washington talks also dealt with the question of the deported West Bank mayors and the need to improve the treatment of the Palestinians and create a better atmosphere that will help them join the peace talks at a later stage.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed hope that the upcoming negotiations will make progress in the sphere of the committees' work and the security issue, which is a main and fundamental issue for all the parties. 'Ali said that the security committee will discuss the question of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank and the redeployment of part of these forces in certain specific locations in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Disagreements With Israel

NC041650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 4 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt has not changed its position on the basic topics that are being discussed within the sutonomy talks.

Following the conclusion of his 2 days of talks in Washington, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the topics on which there is disagreement are:

1. The status of Jerusalem.

2. Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied territories.

3. The acts of repression against the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Talking about his meeting with President Carter, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he had found the U.S. President greatly interested in seeing progress in the autonomy talks, which is an encouraging stand.

U.S. political circles believe that the chances of success in the coming round of the autonomy talks have improved as a result of the increasing pressure on the Begin government to show the necessary flexibility to achieve progress in the autonomy talks and calm the present tension.

'Ali on Security Plan

NC062156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2058 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 6 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that Egypt is prepared to submit a security plan to Israel providing for the removal of some Israeli settlements and the redemarcation of the West Bank borders, so that Israel's borders may include some of the existing defense settlements, and joint Israeli-Jordanian security patrols, if Jordan considers the results of the autonomy discussions as satisfactory.

In an interview with the Washington STAR today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali accuses Israel of distorting the security plan he had submitted earlier saying that he had submitted a draft security plan for the occupied territories during the last round of negotiations that were held in Herzliyya from 1 to 7 May, but that Israel has not yet given its official answer. He points out that the draft plan was unofficially rejected and that the Israeli officials misled their press about the plan. The Israeli officials, he says, distorted things when they said that according to this plan they were compelled to consult with the autonomy authority regarding the deployment of the Israeli military forces.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasizes that the plan he submitted contains nothing of this sort at all. He says that the purpose of these allegations is to induce Israeli public opinion to reject any discussions on Israeli security.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister further points out that he will meet with Israeli Foreign Minister Yosef Burg during the autonomy negotiations which will be held in Alexandria on 4 and 5 August. He says that if Burg rejects the previous security plan he submitted to Israel, he will then submit his new plan.

In his interview with the Washington STAR, Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that he explained to former Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, when he accompanied him during his first visit to the West Bank last July, that the settlements were not only illegal but also unnecessary. He says: If the 1967 UN resolution on the Israeli-Arab dispute, which calls for slight modifications in the borders, is implemented, then I believe I can suggest a sensible plan that would meet Israeli security requirements and provide security for the Palestinians.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stresses that the Camp David agreements do not deal with Israel's security only, but also with the security of all sides. He says: I believe that Israel has no right to adopt a unilateral measure connected with the security of others. Kamal Hasan 'Ali says he is somewhat confident that Jordan would wish to join the security negotiations if we achieve good results regarding the other provisions of autonomy.

Regarding Jerusalem, Kamal Hasan 'Ali expresses his belief that the Arabs living in the part that Israel occupied in 1967 must be allowed to govern themselves, that the Jews in West Jerusalem must be allowed to govern themselves, and that it is possible to establish a joint political structure to deal with municipal affairs in both parts of the city.

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS ISRAEL TO SUSPEND SETTLEMENT BUILDING

NC040743 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0708 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 4 July--Dr Usamah al-Baz, the Foreign Ministry first under secretary and member of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, has stated that Egypt expects Israel to refrain from building settlements as long as the negotiations are continuing. Egypt, he added, also expects the Israeli side to show cooperation and response and to adopt a positive stand on the issues to be negotiated in the next few weeks. In a statement published by AL-AHRAM today, Dr Usamah al-Baz adds: We are waiting to see what will happen at the Knesset concerning Jerusalem. If there is a change in the Israeli position--a new attempt to annex Jerusalem--then we will resort to our former position of suspending the negotiations.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY APPOINTS NEW MINISTER TO CAIRO EMBASSY

NC050853 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0744 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 July--The Israeli Government has chosen a new minister plenipotentiary to its embassy in Cairo to succeed former Minister Yosi Hadaas. The Sunday edition of the OCTOBER magazine says that the new minister is (Ephraim Dobo) and that he was born in Cairo.

EX-SHAH OF IRAN UNDERGOES MORE SURGERY; CONDITION 'SERIOUS'

NC051536 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 5 (AFP)--The ex-shah of Iran underwent a new surgical operation early today, it was reliably learned here. The ex-shah underwent a 2-hour surgical operation at dawn, hospital sources confirmed today.

His last operation, at Al-Ma'adi Hospital on June 30, was for an abdominal abcess. No further details were available on the present surgery. Apart from generalized infection, the cancer-stricken former ruler has had a form of typhoid.

Earlier today, before the operation, his spokesman, Robert Arnao, said that the ousted shah of Iran was weakened by the powerful antibiotics he has been taking to fight a form of typhoid fever. Mr Arnao said that the former ruler's condition was still "serious" though now more stable. The spokesman went on that the shah was fully conscious and often asked to be read to. His wife Farah Dibah and three children spent a lot of time at his bedside, but the shah would not be out of Al-Ma'adi Hospital for a month, Mr Arnao said, quoting French and Egyptian doctors.

In reply to a question from the Egyptian daily AL-AHRAM, the spokesman categorically denied arrangements had been made for the shah's burial, but people living around Cairo's Al-Rifai mosque remained convinced today that current restoration work was in preparation for his funeral.

Official Bulletin on Shah's Condition

WA051828 London REUTER in English 1816 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 July, REUTER--An official medical bulletin on the ailing, 60-year-old former shah of Iran tonight said his condition was under medical control. The bulletin--the first issued since the cancer-stricken ex-monarch was readmitted to Cairo's Ma'adi military hospital eight days ago--did not say how seriously ill he was. It was issued, apparently on the Egyptian Government's authorization, following reports from hospital sources of a serious deterioration in the deposed shah's health.

The bulletin outlined his treatment since he arrived in Egypt three months ago and said he had an infection as a result of an operation to remove his enlarged spleen last March. It added that an infected cyst had been drained "and his condition is now under medical control." The bulletin, issued by the government press center, said that when the shah was taken to Al-Ma'adi Hospital on the banks of the Nile he was suffering from fever and abdominal pain. Tests revealed the cyst, which was drained, it added.

The shah has been suffering from cancer of the lymphatic system for six years and chemotherapy has led to medical complications. Hospital sources have said he is receiving powerful anti-biotics to counter the infection and that a French-Egyptian-American team of doctors is monitoring his condition round the clock. Earlier, the sources said he had had a troubled night.

In the event of his death, a tomb has been prepared at the Rifai Mausoleum, burying place of the Egyptian royal family. It is located beneath the Cairo citadel in one of the oldest quarters of the capital.

AFP Report on Condition

NC061037 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 6, (AFP)--The ex-shah of Iran has had three operations in a week to drain a lung, to treat a bad hemorrhage and to deal with infection caused by an abscess, the AL-AHRAM paper reported here today.

The paper said that remaining fluid in a lung coupled with his general condition had made him semi-comatose, adding that doctors said his condition was "very delicate" and that they were watching him from minute to minute.

In the first operation on Monday a litre of pus was drained from the left lung but a second operation was necessary on Wednesday to cope with the hemorrhage, the paper said.

Bleeding continued intermittently for two days, and the former monarch meanwhile lost a lot of weight and now weighs only 50.12 kilos (eight stone, eight lbs).

He was given a blood transfusion but on Friday night his temperature had risen to 39 degrees centigrade (102 Fahreheit) because of an infected abscess, and a third operation became necessary.

As his temperature edged higher, the family recalled urgently the French surgeon who had left for Paris on Friday night. The wound was cleaned and new drains were introduced, the report said. Last night his temperature was (?38) degrees centigrade (about 101 Fahreinhiet) and he had received a complete blood transfusion, the report added.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0735 GMT on 7 July 1980 carries a heavily garbled report citing today's edition of AL-AHRAM on the health of the former shah of Iran. The paper says that the shah underwent minor surgery yesterday; that at present he is intermittently unconscious as a result of high fever from abscesses; that his left lung is not completely clear of pus; that his doctors are trying to bring his fever down; and that his temperature has been going up for 6 days except for brief periods when it dropped. AL-AHRAM also says that the doctors regard the shah's condition as "very critical" and that he is under observation every minute in the intensive care unit at Al-Ma'adi Hospital.]

MENA: Doctors 'Optimistic'

NC070758 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 7 July--The Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM today says that the former shah of Iran is passing through an extremely difficult and delicate stage inside the intensive care unit of the Cairo Al-Ma'adi Hospital. He is facing five pathological challenges: bleeding, high temperature, toxication due to pancreatic abscess and weakness of resistance and general health.

The paper notes that despite all this, the doctors looking after the shah are optimistic, because they believe that the health of the shah is capable of facing these challenges. The doctors say that all these complications must be faced at one time.

AL-AHRAM also says that the shah's temperature is gradually returning to normal and has become 38 degrees, while his pulse is 100 per minute and blood pressure 120 over 70. His kidneys are functioning efficiently and he has awakened from his coma, expressed the desire to eat and even smiled at his doctors.

The paper adds that in light of the shah's condition it has been decided to continue feeding him with fluids to which antibiotics are added, continue the transfusion of concentrated blood platelets in order to raise his body's resistance, follow up the abscess in order to remove all pulmonary filtrations and continue respiratory and thorax exercises in order to treat the complications of filtrations which resulted in pulmonary adhesions.

OCTOBER DENIES U.S. RADIO IN EGYPT BEAMED TO IRAN

NC050812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 July--The Sunday edition of OCTOBER magazine reports that there is no U.S.-managed radio station in Egypt that is beamed to the Iranian people. It adds that 20 years ago, there was a Persian language program beamed [to Iran].

INA REPORTS ON 26 JUNE CLASHES ON IRANIAN BORDER

JN291743 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 June--Last Thursday, the Iraqi border forces thwarted attempts by the racist Persian forces to attack two Iraqi outposts, inflicting losses in personnel and equipment on them.

A responsible source in the Interior Ministry announced today that a tank belonging to the racist regime advanced in the direction of the Mandali border point and opened fire at the As-Sumud outpost, which sustained minor damage. The source said that two Iraqi tanks intercepted the aggressive tank and, after forcing it to flee, chased it inside Iranian territory. The Iraqi source added that at 0700 last Thursday, our artillery and tanks mopped up the area of the tanks and vehicles of the racist Persian forces. He said that Iranian soldiers were seen evacuating their dead and wounded from the debris of the outposts which were shelled by our forces. The source said that at 1200 on the same day, the racist Persian forces opened heavy artillery and tank fire on the As-Samud outpost and the forward Al-'Asifah emplacement. Our forces returned the fire with tank and medium weapon fire, supported by the Khanaqin border point artillery.

Concluding his statement, the Iraqi source said that the exchange of fire stopped all along the front at 1700 on Thursday. Our forces, which enjoy high morale, did not suffer any losses.

Clashes Continue

JN050859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 July--An official Interior Ministry source announced here today that at 1100 on Wednesday [date not specified], that forces of the racist Persian regime opened fire on the Ash-Shuhada' outpost in the Iraqi Mandali sector from the (Havenateh) area, the hills overlooking the Iranian (Hanuirah) outpost. The source added that the Persian forces used tank fire, 3-knot [as received] mortars and bigger guns. The Iranian (Naykhadr) and (Hanjirah) outposts and the neighboring hills joined in the fire in the direction of the Ash-Shuhada' outpost.

The source added that at 1200 on Sunday, an Iranian military plane violated our airspace at low altitude in the region of Ash-Shahlah and Al-Kharnubiyah in the Basra sector. Our forces in the Al-Bawarin outpost intercepted the plane and shot it down in the Darband area inside Iranian territory. Concluding his statement, the source said that flames were seen raging in the positions of the racist Persian forces. He affirmed that our forces, which enjoy high morale, did not suffer any losses.

Interior Ministry Comments

JN060831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 July--A responsible source in the Interior Ministry stated here today that last week, Iranian Armed Forces attacked Iraqi border posts in Maysan Province and opened fire on them. The source added that the Iraqi border guards returned fire and forced the aggressive forces to flee the area. The source stressed that the Iraqi forces had controlled the situation and inflicted losses on the attacking forces. One personnel carrier was destroyed and several of its occupants wounded. Iraqi forces sustained no losses.

KING HUSAYN PRESIDES OVER EMERGENCY CABINET MEETING

JN030906 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn presided over the emergency Cabinet meeting held at 0900 today in the prime ministry building. His majesty accepted the condolences of the ministers on the death of the late prime minister, His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, who died at dawn today following an acute heart attack.

His Majesty King Husayn asked the ministers to continue their responsibilities and work. He also asked that the preparations for the conferences continue so that they can be held on schedule.

ROYAL DECREE ISSUED ON NEW PRIME MINISTER, CABINET

JN031258 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The following royal decree has been issued:

We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, due to the death of His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and after taking cognizance of Article 35 of the Constitution, decree the following:

1. Dr Qasim ar-Rimawi will be appointed prime minister and defense minister.

In accordance with the prime minister's implementation of the decree,

2. Najib Irshaydat will be appointed minister of justice.
3. 'Umar an-Nabulsi will be appointed minister of labor, reconstruction and development.
4. Salim Masa'idah will be appointed minister of finance.
5. Ma'n Abu Nuwar will be appointed minister of public works.
6. Dr Muhammad Nuri Shafiq will be appointed minister of education.
7. Dr Muhammad 'Addub az-Zabin will be appointed minister of communications.
8. Hasan Ibrahim will be appointed minister of state.
9. Kamil ash-Sharif will be appointed minister of Awqaf, Islamic affairs and holy places.
10. Marwan al-Qasim will be appointed minister of foreign affairs.
11. Sulayman 'Arar will be appointed minister of agriculture and minister of state for prime minister's affairs.
12. Engineer 'Ali as-Suhaymat will be appointed minister of state for prime minister's affairs and minister of transport.
13. Dr Sa'id at-Tall will be appointed information minister.
14. 'Ali al-Bashir will be appointed minister of interior.
15. Dr Zuhayr Malhas will be appointed minister of health.
16. Dr Jamal ash-Sha'ir will be appointed minister of municipal and rural affairs.
17. Dr Muwaffaq al-Fawwaz will be appointed minister of tourism and antiquities.
18. Tahir Hikmat will be appointed minister of culture and youth.
19. Mrs In'am al-Mufti will be appointed minister of social development.
20. Dr Jawad al-'Anani will be appointed minister of supply.
21. Engineer 'Ali an-Nusur will be appointed minister of industry and trade.

Issued at our Basman Palace in Amman on 20 Sha'ban, 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 3 July 1980.

New Cabinet Takes Oath

JN031651 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister and the ministers took the consitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn at the royal Hashemite court at noon today. The chief of the royal Hashemite court, court minister 'Amir Khammash, and the commander in chief of the armed forces were present.

The king urged the new Cabinet members to perform their duties conscientiously, with determination, honesty and sincerity. His majesty said that His Excellency 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf died as a martyr on the path of duty and service to the homeland. He added: We have all worked together to serve the homeland under difficult circumstances. Now we have to continue shouldering our responsibilities in the service of our beloved country.

His majesty called on them to continue their good efforts at this stage, especially since Jordan will host the Arab foreign affairs, finance and economy ministers' conference and the Islamic states' foreign ministers' conference during the next few days. This, he said, constitutes a starting point of serious work aimed at serving the Arab and Islamic peoples' interests.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed the hope that Jordan, with the awareness of its people, will overcome all challenges and proceed toward progress and prosperity.

ROYAL COURT ANNOUNCES 7-DAY MOURNING PERIOD FOR SHARAF

JN030907 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Statement issued by the royal Hashemite court: With deep pain and sorrow and upon the orders of his royal Hashemite majesty the king, the royal Hashemite court announces a 7-day mourning period in the royal Hashemite court on the death of His Late Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, prime minister and foreign and defense minister, who passed away at dawn today, Thursday, 20 Sha'ban, 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 3 July 1980.

The great departed will be taken to his final resting place from the Husayn Medical Center at 1030 tomorrow, Friday, 21 Sha'ban, 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 4 July 1980. Prayers for his soul will be read in the mosque of the special royal guards on the grounds of the royal palaces. After the Friday prayers, he will be buried in his final resting place in the royal cemeteries in accordance with the official scheduled ceremonies.

Cabinet Announces 3-Day Period

JN030908 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The Cabinet announces a 3-day period of general mourning in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the death of His Late Excellency Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, who passed away at dawn today following an acute heart attack.

QATARI DELEGATION ARRIVES TO OFFER CONDOLENCES

JN042128 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, His Highness Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, arrived in Amman this evening at the head of an official delegation to offer condolences to His Majesty King Husayn on the death of the late Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf on behalf of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, and the Qatari Government and people.

He was received at the airport by the Foreign Ministry secretary general, some senior Foreign Ministry officials and the Qatari ambassador in Amman.

Other Delegations Arrive

JN040838 [Editorial Report] Amman Domestic Service in Arabic at 0800 GMT on 4 July 1980 reports the arrival of the following Arab delegates to attend the funeral of the late Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, who died on 3 July 1980 of a heart attack: Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim; Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Palestine National Council Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and several unnamed PLO Executive Committee members; Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harith; and Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

REPORT ON LATE PRIME MINISTER'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES

JN041427 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] With all manifestations of appreciation by the faithful people of Jordan and amid a flood of profound feelings of sorrow, Jordan today buried its late bereaved Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf in his final abode under the soil of the country he loved and worked for until the last moment of his life.

At 1030 today, the body of the late prime minister, wrapped in the Jordanian flag, was carried on a gun carriage from the Husayn Medical Center in an awe-inspiring procession comprised of thousands of people. Meanwhile, thousands of other people lined both sides of the streets for a final look at the body of the late bereaved. After the body arrived at the mosque of the special royal guards inside the royal palaces, His Majesty King Husayn, members of the Hashemite family and a number of Jordanian and fraternal Arab participants in the funeral said their prayers. The body was then carried to the royal cemetery on the shoulders of a group of Jordanian Armed Forces officers. His Majesty King Husayn; His Highness Prince Muhammad; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; members of the Hashemite family; the brother of the bereaved, Jordanian Ambassador to the United States ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf; the prime minister; ministers; Senate and National Consultative Council members; senior civil and military state officials and various strata of citizens walked behind the body.

After the burial, His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Prince Muhammad, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and the rest of the royal family received the condolences of the delegations and citizens participating in the funeral.

Official delegations from fraternal and friendly states offered condolences on the death of his excellency, the late Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, and took part in the funeral ceremony. Fraternal Iraq was represented by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nasif Jasim and a number of senior Iraqi officials. Syria was represented by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and a number of senior Syrian officials. Lebanon was represented by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at the head of a large official delegation. Saudi Arabia was represented by Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The YAR was represented by Interior Minister Lt Col Muhammad Khamis and Economy Minister Hizam ash-Shawhati. The PLO was represented by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and a number of the Executive Committee members. Bahrain and Oman were represented by their interior ministers. Tunisia was represented by its defense minister. Spain was represented by its foreign minister, Marcelino Oreja. Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti also took part in the funeral.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRAN'S TABATABA'I 2 JULY

JN030635 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Last night His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy prime minister for executive affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who arrived in Damascus yesterday. The discussion dealt with matters of common interest to the revolutions in Syria and the Islamic Republic of Iran and with relations between the two countries. Viewpoints were exchanged on the situation in the Middle East and ways to confront the imperialist schemes.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad gave Dr Tabataba'i a message addressed to Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni on the situation in the area and relations between the two countries.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MINISTER

JN031658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] At 1330 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Phan Hian, Vietnamese minister in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' and the Vietnamese ambassador in Damascus.

Phan Hian handed President Hafiz al-Asad a message from Vietnamese acting President Nguyen Huu Tho, who expressed feelings of solidarity and friendship, greetings, in his name and on behalf of the Vietnamese people and government to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people. The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab region and in eastern Asia. They also discussed means for strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Vietnam.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

JN032145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] At 1515 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, who was accompanied by the party's Political Bureau members.

During the meeting with them President Hafiz al-Asad reviewed the situation in the area, the imperialist U.S. scheme and the moves by some agent reactionary groups--particularly the Muslim Brotherhood gang--in favor of the U.S.-Israeli scheme and carried out according to a U.S.-Israeli decision to rob the masses of their democratic and socialist achievements and subjugating Syria to the U.S.-Israeli hegemony. The discussion also dealt with the firm and honorable stands adopted by nationalist and progressive forces against the moves of these reactionary groups. The two sides stressed the need to continue and escalate the decisive measures against the agents on whom the United States and Israel are pinning their hopes to impose imperialist schemes, particularly the Camp David scheme, on Syria and the area.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH INDUSTRY MINISTER

JN031154 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Damascus--Industry Minister Dr Husayn al-Qadi received at his office yesterday morning the CPSU delegation under Comrade Polukarov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, which is currently visiting Syria.

The industry minister gave an explanation to the delegation on the development of the industrial sector in Syria, the progress which is being currently witnessed in this field and the future plans concerning the industrial sector, which are in accordance with the coming 5-year industrial plan and the projects that are to be implemented. The minister expressed the hope that existing cooperation would be developed between Syria and the Soviet Union in the fields of industry and exchanging expertise in the field of establishing new industrial projects.

Ba'th Official Meeting

JN031422 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] This morning Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, National Command member and director of the foreign relations department, received the CPSU delegation under Mr Polukarov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member [as heard] second secretary of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan Central Committee Secretariat. The delegation is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the National Command.

The head of the CPSU delegation expressed his and the delegation members' good impression of the results of the visit. He praised the developments achieved by Syria under the Ba'th Party leadership. He stressed the solidarity of the Soviet Union's peoples, the CPSU and the Soviet Government with the just struggle of the Arab people waged against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary elements, particularly with revolutionary Syria and the Ba'th Party, which stands at the forefront of the forces rejecting capitulation to imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plans.

Dr Sayyagh thanked the comrades, the head and the members of the guest delegation for their good impressions and for the feelings of solidarity which they expressed. He spoke about the result of the Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress, the resolutions and recommendations which ensued and the steps taken to implement these resolutions. Comrade Sayyagh then reviewed the recent political developments in the Arab region, particularly the Syrian situation. He stressed that the Syrian people, under the leadership of the Ba'th Party, will confront the reactionary-imperialist-Zionist onslaught which is aimed at reimposing imperialist hegemony on the Arab nation.

4 July Departure

JN041300 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1240 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus, 4 July--The CPSU delegation under Comrade Polukarov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, second secretary of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan Central Committee Secretariat and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member [as received], left for home at noon today at the end of a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (?Regional) Command.

During the visit the delegation met with the comrade officials in the party, state and popular organizations. The delegation was also acquainted with the most important economic and [word indistinct] achievements under the 8 March revolution and the historical and cultural sites in Syria. The delegation was seen off at Damascus international airport by several [words indistinct] and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

JN052153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Damacus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received this evening a visiting Soviet military delegation led by General Makarov, chief of the main directorate for military educational institutions in the Soviet Union. This visit is for the purpose of increasing cooperation between the two friendly armies and for further promoting the combat ability of the Syrian Arab army, this army which is facing Zionist-imperialist challenges in the area and is confronting the Camp David designs which aim at dividing the Arab nation and forcing it to yield to the colonialist plans.

AL-ASAD ISSUES LAW ON VICTIMS OF MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

JN032011 Damacus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Law No. 43, dated 20 Sha' ban 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 3 July 1980. The law stipulates that all those who are killed at the hands of the armed Muslim Brotherhood gang--whether by assassination, confrontation or as their result--will be martyrs of the homeland and the Arab nation. Retirement pensions and other benefits will be allocated to their families.

Radio Commentary

JN041500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It seems that a new political phase has started in Syria. It is based on the fact that the masses of the people in this steadfast and militant country have unanimously decided to crash and demolish all the tools and all the sides that are attempting to interfere with the homeland's security and with the citizen's safety in order to satisfy Israel, the United States and As-Sadat. What is new in this phase is the live and the creative interaction between the various factions of our noble people and the country's political command. This command has pledged to proceed on the path of steadfastness and confrontation until the very end.

Law No. 43, which was decreed by the leader president yesterday and which considers all those murdered at the hands of the criminal gangs as martyrs of the homeland and the nation, contributes favorably and directly to this new phase.

This stand indicates that Syria is behaving on the basis of the fact that the comprehensive confrontation has actually started between the militant masses on the one hand and all reactionary tools and sides on the other hand. Hence, Law No. 43 came to program this confrontation and to wrap it with the dimensions and the qualities that are supposed to further entrench this confrontation.

If we try to link this important and serious operation with both the popular meetings between the masses and President al-Asad and with the various political and nationalist factions in the country, we will be able to reach a limited result--namely, life in Syria is restricted only to those who support progress and socialism. The reactionary groups, which linked themselves to the enemies of the homeland and the nation, have actually sentenced themselves to death. Brandishing arms at people and carrying out murders and crimes against the masses are rejected. Moreover, such acts would certainly justify any reaction that might contribute to cleaning the homeland and sweeping away all the agents and the hirelings.

In accordance with this clear and well-defined line, one may say: As of today, no aggressive power would be able to harm the stands of Syria, Syria of the Arabs, Syria which is steadfast and is still fighting on more than one front. No aggressive power would be able to deviate Syria from its national progressive course.

Those who believe otherwise could only be described as persons who are betting on their spites and illusions. The homeland is great and is capable of conquering all the ordeals and crises. It is equipped with a strong will and solid determination to achieve victory.

Enemies before friends have admitted that Syria forms the basic pillar in Arab steadfastness. This admittance is significant and important because it opens unlimited dimensions before our masses, whether on the level of the will of steadfastness and fighting, or on the level of purging and cleaning the homeland from all fungi and harmful weeds. Syria realizes that the further it proceeds on this hard path, the wilder the plots become and the fiercer the inside and the outside pressures become. Yet, Syria rejects bargains and appeasements because Syria is basing its actions on realistic conclusions which all indicate that right will definitely defeat wrong. The law of life flows in this same direction. Above all, our people in this steadfast country are standing in a trench from which they can challenge all hardships and threats. Our people are behaving accordingly. They believe that it is high time to launch a comprehensive attack on all the sides, tools and cells that are attempting to drag the homeland into a war of darkness and to make them yield to the will of Zionist-imperialist powers.

As of today, no one would be able to disavow this new political fact because Syria is steadfast and is on its feet. Syria is capable of firmly striking at all the hands attempting to harm it. The people's march has started to move on all sides in order to uproot all the criminals and the agents. This nationalist current cannot be stopped because the logic of history and struggle demands such action.

MILITARY COURTS BEGIN TRIAL OF MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS

JN020714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus--The military field courts began a few days ago to try the members of the Muslim Brotherhood gang, who carry out the enemies' scheme against the people and homeland. The SYRIAN NEWS AGENCY political editor has learned that the defense minister issued his order to form these courts in accordance with Law No 109 of 17 August 1968.

LIBYA

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI 2 JULY

LD030940 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st September Revolution, yesterday evening received Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo and Polish defense minister. Brig Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, attended this meeting.

3 July Departure

LD032112 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers Party and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski left Tripoli international airport this evening at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off at the airport by brother Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the armed forces.

In a statement to JANA, the Polish minister expressed his pleasure at the results of his visit. He added: We have seen the achievements of Libyan people in all fields. He said relations between the two countries were developing thanks to the common desire of both sides to develop this cooperation for the good of both peoples.

MAJOR JALLUD RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL 3 JULY

LD031650 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli, July 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received the director of African affairs at the Soviet Foreign Ministry currently visiting the Jamahiriyah. The meeting was held at the People's Palace in Tripoli and was attended by the under-foreign secretary and the Soviet ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

PAPER CONDEMNS U.S.-OMANI MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD052020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 05 Jul 80

[Excerpts] JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY carries an article about the Sultanate of Oman and its ties with American imperialism. It says:

Four days before the Omani people celebrated the 15th anniversary of the firing of the first shot by the Omani revolution against British colonialism, the traitor Qabus fired a bullet into the heart of the Arab nation when he announced on 5 June the establishment of a military alliance between the sultanate and the United States. Thus, Qabus has legitimized American movements in the Arabian Gulf region.

The paper adds: In the sea off Omani shores and the Masirah Island base, there are nearly 30 American warships, including landing vessels, rocket-carrying destroyers, frigates and minesweepers. Moreover, there are in Oman itself more than 170 American military aircraft and nuclear weapons guarded by 12,000 American Marines.

The paper asks: What do these suspect moves in Oman and also on the Libyan borders mean? All reports indicate that the moves are made under joint coordination in accordance with the Camp David plans to place the Arab nation and in particular the oil regions under the threat of arms and direct invasion and thus secure their acceptance of the second stage of the Camp David conspiracy by the force of arms and blockading the progressive states in the region.

Sa'd Haddad in southern Lebanon, As-Sadat on the Libyan borders and Qabus in Oman represent three forward bases in the American war front against the Arab nation. The ultimate target of these open military moves is to facilitate other secret American moves to liquidate the Palestinian question and to defuse the Palestinian bomb which is too close to the Arab oilfields. This is the focus of U.S. attention, the basis of its strategy in the region and its chief motivator.

The paper concludes: That is why the principled attitude of the Jamahiriyah toward this danger is clear and decisive. It calls for the expulsion of Qabus from the Arab League, for the application of boycott decisions similar to those which are in force against his colleague in subservience As-Sadat and his regime, and for supporting the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, which leads the struggle movement of the Oman Arab people.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Tripoli, July 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--An agreement on a joint action between the Libyan Arab and Democratic German friendship societies has been signed at the Foreign Liaison Bureau last night. The agreement stipulates closer ties between both peoples in all sectors especially in culture and science. Both sides will exert all efforts to reinforce this friendship for the interest of the common objectives in support of all liberation causes and the oppressed in the world, side-by-side in one front against the colonialist plots. At the end of the meeting the Democratic German Friendship Society denounced the Egyptian military build up along the eastern borders of the Jamahiriyah, and which is considered as threat to the people's right in steadfastness and confrontation of the colonialist offensive. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 3 Jul 80 LD]

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR WINS ACCEPTANCE VOTE ON OAU MEMBERSHIP

LD031436 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] We have just learned that it has been officially announced at this evening's session of the African summit conference at Freetown that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has won the simple majority needed for its acceptance as member of the OAU, as provided by Article 28 of the OAU Charter. [passage indistinct]

SHAMIR OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY AID TO ARAB COUNTRIES

TA021157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Israel is opposed to any improvement in the standard of the weapons the United States is supplying to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt. It is clear to Israel, he said, that Saudi Arabia and Jordan have no military targets in the area apart from the State of Israel. The foreign Minister said this when speaking [date not given] to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT ON JOINT U.S.-ISRAELI MANEUVERS

TA031012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The IDF has denied a report that it will conduct joint maneuvers with the U.S. Armed Forces in the Mediterranean Sea this summer. The IDF spokesman said that the report published in the British paper EVENING STANDARD was unfounded. The newspaper's correspondent in Washington reported that IDF aircraft and navy units would participate in the maneuvers. They would conduct maneuvers with U.S. 6th Fleet units. The newspaper added that the United States is also scheduled to conduct joint maneuvers with an Egyptian Air Force unit this summer. As mentioned, the IDF spokesman has denied the report about joint maneuvers with Israel. In contrast, the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv told our correspondent: No comment.

CABINET MINISTERS PANEL TO MEET ON U.S. RELATIONS

TA070745 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Text] A panel of senior Cabinet minister will meet later this week to work out Israel's strategy in the period up to the U.S. presidential election with a view to drawing maximum advantage from the White House and the competing candidates.

This was decided at yesterday's weekly Cabinet session in the wake of a widespread feeling that Israel has been let down too often by the U.S. administration. After several minister commented unfavorably on the U.S. vote in the Security Council debate on Jerusalem, Religious Affairs Minister Aharon abu-Hatzera, Transport Minister Hayim Landau, and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said urgent steps were required to halt the decline.

Landau said that although the U.S. had opened its relationship with Israel in the capacity of "honest broker," and progressed to the status of "full partner," it was now playing "the boss." Landau warned that Israel could not rely on American sympathy in the period ahead.

Moda'i said that in his meetings last week with the U.S. delegation which came here for talks on implementing the oil agreement, he encountered a hard, inflexible line of the American side, and a tendency to interpret the Israel-U.S. agreement in restricted and minimalist terms. Moda'i warned that it would be much harder to get a square deal from Washington on the oil issue after the election.

Industry Minister Gid'on Pat said that the election campaign was the right time for Israel to lobby for a big increase in American aid.

Abu-Hatzera said the government had slipped badly in failing to make the most of a pre-election period which was traditionally a crucial and fruitful phase in relations between the two countries. He said that Israel would do well to worry about President Jimmy Carter's intentions if he were re-elected.

In another item yesterday, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that France was spearheading the hostile line of the European Community against Israel.

SHAMIR: ISRAEL, EGYPY REJECT CARTER AUTONOMY PROPOSAL

TA061237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The United States proposed that the three sides in the autonomy negotiations sign a separate agreement for establishing the autonomy regime without the controversial issues being included in it, but the Israeli and Egyptian representatives rejected the idea. This emerges from the report presented to the Cabinet by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the talks held by Dr Burg in the United States.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that in his talk with the heads of the [Israeli and Egyptian autonomy] delegations, President Carter urged that the negotiations be concluded, because, as he put it, he has invested much in the Middle East peace process, and this process is very important to him.

The Cabinet was told today that the autonomy talks would be resumed this Thursday without prior conditions. Dr Burg presented this demand in his talks in Washington, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received approval for this from President as-Sadat after he called Cairo from Washington.

Our correspondent has also learned that according to reports from the United States, the administration decided to abstain in the Security Council vote on Jerusalem in the wake of the decision of the Knesset's Constitution, Law and Justice Committee to refer the bill on Jerusalem for first reading.

Cabinet Reaffirms Jerusalem Stand

TA061227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Begin was, of course, not at the Cabinet meeting, which was chaired today by Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin in his capacity as acting prime minister. Daniyel Gavron is at the prime minister's office, where an unexpectedly long Cabinet session has just ended.

[Gavron] The Cabinet went on longer than expected, as you have just heard, but the ministers who first came out were all of those except those connected with the autonomy talks, presumably the ministerial committee on autonomy had a short session immediately after the Cabinet meeting. At all events, the only information we have is what Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or gave us as he came out of the meeting just a few seconds ago.

[Begin Na'or recording] The minister of foreign affairs briefed the Cabinet about the recent developments in his area. In the course of the discussion which followed his briefing, some Cabinet ministers expressed their disappointment over the American position taken at the Security Council meeting of last week about the Jerusalem issue. No decision was made in today's Cabinet meeting. But I can reiterate the national consensus and the policy of the Government of Israel that Jerusalem, which has been reunited as a result of a successful legitimate self-defense, will remain forever united, forever indivisible and forever the capital city of the State of Israel by virtue of right. Thank you. [end recording]

Report on Carter 'Pressure'

TA061800 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Egypt and the United States differ over the pace of the autonomy talks. This emerges from the report submitted at the Cabinet session today on the resuming of the negotiations. President Carter proposed signing a framework agreement among the three parties in order to accelerate the pace of the talks. In contrast, Cabinet ministers believe the Egyptians will continue to slow down the pace of the negotiations until the next U.S. president has been elected, although they will not stop the process for the time being. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

['Abadi] In the Washington negotiations President Carter exerted pressure to accelerate the negotiations on the autonomy. This is the news contained in Minister Burg's report from Washington which was conveyed to the Cabinet today. Carter proposed that the three parties participating in the deliberations should sign a framework agreement which would in the next few months determine the nature of the autonomy. The proposal was rejected out of hand on the grounds that the proposed framework, lacking in content, would not solve the substantial problems in the talks.

On another issue, the U.S. President removed the Egyptian preconditions, thus paving the way for renewing the negotiations. Under Carter's pressure, Egypt went back on its demands. The resumption of the talks was not contingent upon any Israeli promise regarding the content of the deliberations.

All these actions carried out by Carter created the impression in Jerusalem that the President was interested in showing some kind of achievement in the negotiations before the U.S. presidential elections. According to the report Burg sent to Jerusalem, Carter told the heads of the delegations: I have invested a great deal in the peace process and it is very important to me. The two sides should make every effort to complete the negotiations as soon as possible.

No change has apparently occurred in the Egyptian position. Cabinet ministers believe that the Egyptian stand contradicts the U.S. approach. The Egyptians want to drag their feet, at least until after the U.S. presidential elections. Now that the talks have resumed, they will adopt a new method. They will not call off the negotiations suddenly, but will rather drag into them the questions that they had intended to present as preconditions--Jerusalem and the settlements. Thus, the Egyptians will manage to hinder the negotiations.

The importance of the date of the U.S. presidential elections emerged from the Washington talks. A ministerial forum will soon discuss the significance of this date, its impact on Israel and its possible benefits. In the Washington talks, Dr Burg was also told that the United States had abstained in the vote in the Security Council because of the decision of the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee to submit the Jerusalem bill to the Knesset plenum. This issue was also raised at the Cabinet session. Minister Hayim Landau called for the government's open support to enact this law in the Knesset. Landau's proposal was rejected. Simha Ehrlich said that the government had been unnecessarily carried away by Ge'ula Kohen's proposal. Ehrlich said there was nothing to add to the law enacted in 1967. MK Kohen's proposal was meant to embarrass the government.

There were also arguments in the Cabinet over marginal issues. Minister Sharon demanded that a decision be made shortly regarding the Flower Council [agricultural institution for growing and marketing flowers]. However, the issue was deferred to next week. The meeting was chaired by acting Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin. As ministers said later, Yadin chaired the meeting objectively in a businesslike manner.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA061801 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Member of the ministerial committee on the autonomy talks Shmu'el Tamir hopes the Egyptians will fulfill the agreements reached in the Washington talks and will make efforts to accelerate the negotiations. Tamir believes Israel and the United States are interested in accelerating the pace of the negotiations. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi spoke with Minister Shmu'el Tamir. [begin recording]

[Tamir] I hope that following the Washington talks the Egyptians will definitely honor the decision they agreed upon. According to that decision, the legal committee was scheduled to convene at the ministerial level this coming Thursday in Al-Gizah near Cairo. The participants supposedly are Minister Butrus Ghali, myself and Mr Leonard of the U.S. delegation. As of now I do not know whether I will leave for Egypt on Thursday.

[Question] Do you believe now that the talks will continue a long period of time?
[Answer] I think that the talks should proceed at an accelerated pace, bearing in mind the Israeli goal of reaching an agreement. I hope that, at the same time, the Egyptians behave likewise. It seems to me that the United States is interested in such a development.

[Question] Do you gain the impression now that the Egyptians are still interested in postponing the conclusion of the negotiations until after the U.S. elections?
[Answer] I hope this is not so. I will give you a more explicit answer after I have attended the meeting. We are prepared for it and we have adapted ourselves to the agreement reached in Washington. However, we have not yet received a final reply from Cairo.

[Question] Are Egyptian preconditions still pending for resuming the talks or were these conditions removed entirely in the Washington talks?
[Answer] To the best of my knowledge, neither of the parties are holding any preconditions.
[end recording]

AUTONOMY DELEGATION MEETING ON 10 JULY SEEN DOUBTFUL

TA061918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Doubts arose this evening on whether the autonomy talks would resume on Thursday as decided upon by the heads of the autonomy delegations in Washington. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that in contacts between the foreign ministries in Jerusalem and Cairo it was revealed that Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali would be busy on Thursday. A meeting of the legal committee, headed by Shum'el Tamir and Butrus Ghali, was supposed to have been held on Thursday.

Press Report

TA061230 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Jul 80 p 1

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Text] Despite the official announcement on the resumption of the autonomy talks this Thursday in Cairo, there is no certainty at all that the talks will in fact be resumed on that day. Sources in the Israeli autonomy committee have even expressed the apprehension that the Egyptians gave their consent to the renewal announcement as a gesture to the U.S. President but that they do not intend to renew the talks and certainly do not intend to persist in them.

The report of autonomy ministerial team chairman Dr Yosef Burg also indicates his apprehension that the Egyptians will once again torpedo the talks, even before they are resumed or while they are in progress.

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir, head of the legal committee, which is supposed to begin its discussions this Thursday in Cairo, said yesterday evening that "the dates and the arrangements have not yet been finally determined, and it is not certain that the talks will get underway at the end of this week." One view is that the Egyptians are seeking to extend the talks as much as possible, and to avoid the major substantive issues until after the U.S. presidential election.

AUTONOMY RESUMPTION DEPENDS ON JERUSALEM BILL FREEZE

TA060745 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 80 p 1

[By 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 July--"Egypt is not responsible for the near-deadlock in implementing normalization." This was reported last night by senior sources in Alexandria. The Egyptian sources did admit that there had been a withdrawal in everything connected with normalization--in comparison with the first months--but they blame Israel by saying that "by its acts in the territories, it is the one that has caused this situation."

The sources emphasized that breaking the deadlock depends on Israel keeping the guarantee it made to freeze legislation on the Jerusalem issue and the settlements. It is this guarantee, according to the sources, that made it possible to resume the autonomy talks.

ISRAELI AGREEMENT TO 'GAZA FIRST' WOULD BREAK DEADLOCK

TA060747 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 80 p 1

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] On the eve of the resumption of the autonomy talks in Cairo at the end of this week, Egyptian sources in Tel Aviv told the DAVAR correspondent last night that the key to progress in the negotiations would be Israel's agreement in principle to implement autonomy in Gaza first.

According to the sources, an early agreement can be achieved on the implementation of autonomy in Gaza without agreeing on the disputed issues, which apply primarily to the West Bank. The main problem in Gaza is the question of the autonomy institutions' authority. In contrast to this, the questions of Jerusalem, the settlements, state land problems and subterranean water do not exist in Gaza.

According to the Egyptian sources, an agreement on Gaza first would make it possible to speed up the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt. It would ease the pressure being put on As-Sadat by the Arab world, since it would permit him to prove that he has not neglected the Palestinian matter. In contrast to this, if there is a prolonged deadlock in the talks, As-Sadat may be pushed into a rapproachement with the rejection front and freezing the peace process. Such pressure by the Arab world has already influenced King Hassan of Morocco and the position of Sudan.

CARTER, 'ALI ASK ISRAEL TO RECONSIDER HEBRON EXPULSION ORDERS

TA041247 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Jul 80 p 11

[Excerpt] During his meeting with the Israeli and Egyptian delegations at the White House, President Jimmy Carter tried to obtain an Israeli promise to allow the return of the three Hebron Hills personalities deported following the murder in Hebron. Mr. Carter said that their return could contribute toward an improved atmosphere and the easing of tension between the parties as the autonomy talks resume.

The head of the Egyptian delegation, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, presented the demand for the return of the three deportees as a condition for Egypt's agreement to resume the negotiations. He made this demand in the early stages of the talks at the Madison Hotel. The demand was rejected by the head of the Israel delegation, Dr Yosef Burg, who explained that Israel had no choice but to take that measure "to prevent self-destruction."

Dr Burg emphasized that part of the instigation in the West Bank is being carried out by leaders who object to the Camp David accords. That is why, Burg said, there is no point in charging Israel with having acted contrary to the spirit of the Camp David accords in expelling the three personalities, especially if one bears in mind the fact that the deportees themselves have declared that they oppose the agreement.

BURG TO REMAIN IN U.S. TO MEET WITH JEWISH LEADERS

TA040756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Minister Yosef Burg will remain in the United States for a few days. After completing his talks in Washington and at the prime minister's request, Burg will conduct informative meetings with Jewish leaders. Dr Burg expressed his reservation about the manifesto published by a group of U.S. Jewish leaders against the Israeli Government's position. Burg said that the manifesto was published on the same day the prime minister was hospitalized, on the day the Security Council condemned Israel and on the day the negotiations on the autonomy were being conducted in Washington. All these factors disqualify the critics.

Comments on Autonomy Talks Prospects

TA040755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] At the end of the autonomy talks, our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital spoke with head of the Israeli delegation Dr Yosef Burg and asked him about the chances of progress being made in the autonomy talks. [begin recording]

[Burg] When we lifted the suspension on the talks and when the Egyptians agreed to resume them--this is not the beginning but rather a continuation for us, since we did not stop them. In fact, we abided by the imposed silence. The significance of this silence is that the gap widens, a certain psychological atmosphere is created, a self-perpetuating stalemate is created. Therefore, I am definitely satisfied that through serious, comprehensive and open talks, where opposing views and positions were expressed, we were able to decide on the start of meetings of the working teams next week.

[Question] I have heard an opinion--I am certain that you have also heard it--and I am asking you to refer to it. The United States exerted pressure on Egypt to resume the talks. Now, it will exert pressure on Israel to implement the substantial issues.

[Answer] I hope this will not happen. Nevertheless, I would not be surprised if that were the case. However, no one has ever promised an easy life for any country in the world. I cannot compare the problems of Israel--which are problems of our very existence--to the problems of the United States or certain countries in Asia, Africa and Europe. This is part of our life. If we to have a national consensus on the most important and vital issues, then our endurance will be affected by our position. Our endurance will also determine our standing in any form of negotiations or pressure.

(?I am convinced) that if we insist on our theses we will be able to find a receptive ear. Politics all over the world, including in the United States, are influenced by several elements. Love is not enough. There are strategic considerations and interests of oil and energy involved. All these combined factors have an impact.

However, in principle, I would say that the relations between Israel and the United States are very much stronger than with any other country in the world. In my previous remarks I quoted President Carter's statements in Venice that friendship between the United States and the European countries--as opposed to the situation in the Warsaw Pact countries--is based not on military considerations but rather on shared ideas and opinions. With the President's permission, I am quoting his remarks and more emphatically applying them to the relations between Israel and the United States. [end recording]

SHAMIR SAYS ISRAEL 'HURT' BY U.S. ABSTENTION ON JERUSALEM

TA032123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Speaking at the Jewish Agency assembly in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that we were deeply hurt by the fact that the United States refrained from using its right to veto the UN Security Council resolution on Jerusalem. We had expected the United States to have had this resolution removed from the agenda because the resolution jeopardizes peace in our area. Shamir recalled that the Jerusalem issue is not on the autonomy negotiations agenda. He claims the Jerusalem issue is totally disconnected from autonomy and raising this issue today is unnecessary and harmful. The Jewish Agency convention ended this evening.

'Sources': Israel To Ignore Resolutions

TA031651 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Israel will not attribute any significance to the resolutions that might be taken at the UN General Assembly if they contradict the Camp David accords. This has been reported by political sources to our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi. Jerusalem thinks that the Arab rejectionist countries have transferred their center of activity to the General Assembly because of their failure to effect an amendment to the Resolution 242 at the Security Council. The political sources regard this as a continuation of the process intended to jeopardize the Camp David accords through overlooking Israel's positions.

SHAMIR, DOCTOR INTERVIEWED ON PREMIER BEGIN'S CONDITION

TA031958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister's condition remains stable, reports issued this evening by the Jerusalem Hadassah Hospital state. His personal physician has said that he is currently hospitalized mainly for follow-up care and has, in fact, already passed the critical stage of his illness. Here is a report by Beni Lis: [begin recording]

[Lis] This is the intensive care department where the prime minister is being treated. His private physician decided to limit the number of visitors who would see him. Today Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir visited him.

[Shamir] His condition is very good. He is feeling excellent, reads, makes jokes. He is in a good mood. That is all.

[Lis] What did you discuss?

[Shamir] Ministry affairs.

[Lis] The first 72 hours following the coronary are the most critical. Is the prime minister's critical stage over?

[Dr Marvin Gottesman, Begin's physician] Mr Begin had an attack on Monday afternoon. He is beginning to recover from the current attack. His morale today was excellent. He has already read all the newspapers and listened to the radio. He also received several visitors.

[Lis] Professor Gottesman, does Mr Begin still have to remain in the intensive care unit?
[Gottesman] We will leave him in this department for a few days, not for purely medical matters, but because this houses the hospital's cardiological ward. There is a staff there that knows him and it will continue to treat him.

[Lis] Mr Begin is hospitalized with five other people. I have learned that there is a private room with the necessary equipment for him, but the air conditioning system is out of order in that room and it is impossible to move him there.
[Gottesman] I expect the recuperation to be fast and that he will go home in 2 weeks or less.

[Lis] When he was first hospitalized, you said that you expected the hospitalization to last 2 to 3 weeks, do you now predict a shorter period in the hospital?
[Gottesman] I still believe that 2 to 3 weeks will be necessary. [end recording]

6 July Report

TA061016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister's doctors are satisfied with his condition. This morning he was unhooked from the monitoring instruments and he was allowed to get out of bed. The prime minister sat for a little while in an easy chair. He is reading newspapers and is getting reports from his staff.

AS-SADAT TELEPHONES YADIN ON BEGIN'S HEALTH, DISCUSSES VISIT

TA021305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] President as-Sadat this afternoon telephoned acting Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin to wish Premier Begin a speedy recovery. As-Sadat asked if he could call the hospital to speak with Begin and was told that this would be possible soon. When asked when he planned to come to Jerusalem, As-Sadat said that, with God's will, in the near future. He expressed the hope that the talks in Washington to try and get the autonomy negotiations resumed would be successful.

Premier's Office: No As-Sadat Visit

TA021457 Jersalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister's office would like to explain that President as-Sadat did not say he would visit Israel soon when he spoke with the deputy prime minister and asked about Mr Begin's health. It appears that President as-Sadat asked the deputy prime minister when he would visit Egypt and Professor Yadin said: With God's will, in the near future. Later in the conversation, President as-Sadat asked whether he could phone the hospital and speak with the prime minister and he was told that this would be possible soon.

SOVIET NAVY COMMANDER'S VISIT TO DAMASCUS REPORTED

TA051614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] The commander of the Soviet Navy, Admiral (?Gorshkov), is visiting Syria. Today Syrian papers reveal that the Soviet admiral has been in the country for several days. Yesterday he met the Syrian defense minister, General Mustafa Talas.

REPORTAGE ON OAU MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Libyan Foreign Minister's Address

LD032054 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, foreign secretary, delivered a speech to the conference of the Organization of African Unity which is being held in the capital of Sierra Leone. He said:

This session gains a great importance as it is being held at a very critical stage in the history of the African Continent. The foreign affairs secretary then referred to the victory lately achieved by the people of Zimbabwe and said it stresses that the strength of the peoples cannot be beaten and is capable of achieving victory irrespective of the strength of the colonialists and their power.

He hailed the victory of the Zimbabwe people, under the leadership of Mugabe, over the racists. He also referred to the fact that there are still many parts of the African Continent which are still under colonial rule. He said that the people of Namibia who are waging a struggle under the leadership of SWAPO will inevitably defeat racism. He pointed out that the direct attacks against the Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia by the ruling gang of South Africa will not divert the peoples of Angola and Zambia from continuing their support to the people of Namibia until it achieves its independence and until the racist regime of Pretoria is eliminated as was the case in Zimbabwe.

Concerning the Western Saharan issue, the foreign secretary remarked that the Saharan people sacrificed themselves to liberate their country from the Spanish colonialism, but that their land is still occupied. He affirmed that the Saharan people are facing forces armed by South Africa and by other colonialist racist regimes. He added that they achieve victories daily and thus,demonstrate that the peoples are capable--however little their capability to struggle until they achieve independence and freedom. It is the right of the Saharan Arab Republic, he stated, to become a member of this conference and this is entirely legal.

Referring to colonialists countries the foreign secretary said that they want to recolonize their former colohies through their companies, monopolies and military bases.

Then the secretary proceeded to congratulate the Chadian people who have liberated land from the colonial yoke following the Lagos conference and through African mediation for the first time. He explained in this respect that Chad's neighbours helped the Chadian parties to reach a solution which led to the formation of a legal government that worked hard to secure peace and security in the country. Nevertheless, he noted, colonialism endeavoured to recolonize the Chadian people through its agents in Chad, stating that the rebellion in this country was fostered by colonialist powers against the legitimate government of the country.

Dr at-Turayki affirmed that Chad's cause is the responsibility of the African peoples and condemned the attempts aiming to internationalize it by submitting the case before the UN Security Council. The government and the people of Chad, he said, are capable of foiling such attempts. The Africans should put an end to the fighting between the rival groups and stand with the legitimate government of Goukouni Oueddei. Dr at-Turayki condemned those who shed their tears for Chad but at the same time they cooperate with the separatist groups and do not recognize the legitimate Government of Chad. Those groups he added are only executing the orders of their masters who are building military bases on their soil.

The foreign secretary stressed the necessity of setting up an African force to defend the continent and to restore peace and security. This, he remarked, should come from the OAU and not carried out through suspicious pacts with the agents who are directly linked with colonialism. He stressed that there will be no alliance in Africa except with itself. He also said that those who call for an African alliance must first liberate their countries from colonialist military bases which represent a direct threat, remarking that those bases have been used in attacking struggling nations.

The foreign secretary pointed out that our struggle in Africa is an invisible part of our joint struggle in the world. He said that the Palestinian question which is considered an African cause should be bolstered and supported. He added, that Rhodesia had been eradicated and became Zimbabwe, and Israel will be eradicated and will become Palestine. He stressed that the Palestinian people is now exposed to a conspiracy engineered by the aggressive pharaonic-Zionist American alliance, stressing that the Camp David accords are not agreements of peace but of aggression. He added, that the struggle in Africa against South Africa cannot be separated from the struggle in Palestine, and that the physical connection between the two racist regimes in both occupied Palestine and South Africa call for the unification of the movements and the struggle of the two regions. The African peoples and the Arab peoples, have now realised that the fate they face is bound to be one and the same. This is why Arab-African cooperation emerged, not by being emotional or seasonal, but a fateful and strategic one.

Dr at-Turayki also talked about the economic situation in the continent, saying that political independence will remain incomplete as long as economic independence is not fully achieved. The resources of the continent, he said, are still being enjoyed by the colonialist powers, while its mines are still being exploited by the colonialist countries and the distribution of oil resources is still the monopoly of Western enterprises which also control energy resources in the continent.

At the end of his speech Dr at-Turayki called upon the African countries to assume their responsibility of promoting economic cooperation and of achieving full integration until Africa is truly liberated.

OAU Said Divided

AB040712 Paris AFP in English 0656 GMT 4 Jul 80

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Freetown, July 4 (AFP)--Five hours of stormy debate which heard some heads of state warn that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) could break up left the OAU summit still bogged down here Thursday over the issue of Western Sahara.

The Polisario liberation front fighting a guerrilla war against Morocco for the ex-Spanish territory proclaimed a Saharan Arab Democratic Republic five years ago, and OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo announced yesterday that 26 of the pan-African body's current 50 members were backing the republic's request for admission to the OAU. They were the 24 countries which have recognised the republic, plus Chad and Mali.

After the day's plenary session was adjourned till Friday, the conference bureau headed by host President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and the committee of wise men set up to handle the Saharan problem met late through the night to try to find a way out of the impasse.

Morocco's immediate reaction was to call for a formal interpretation of Article 28 of the OAU Charter regarding admission criteria--namely, that a state be adjudged independent and sovereign.

Morocco further invoked Article 27, which stipulates that any question of interpretation is to be settled by a two-thirds majority (34) of the heads of state and government. Admission requires only a simple majority of 26--the number of countries now supporting the Saharan admission bid.

They took up this point yesterday, arguing that the matter was one of procedure and that the 26-nation majority backing for the republic's admission should be purely and simply accepted by the OAU. Morocco's supporters retorted vigorously that admission that way could provoke the OAU's breakup.

Senegal, Cameroon, Sudan and Zaire were hostile to the admission bid, and Guinea's President Sekou Toure affirmed in an impassioned plea that it was impossible to deny Morocco the right to the unity of all its territories.

Conference sources reported that the debate became so lively and confused that Mali's representative asked the session chairman to rule whether it was the Saharan admission request that was being discussed, or Morocco's call for interpretation, or if a general policy debate was being held. There was no reply, the sources said.

Morocco argued later that its request had priority, some sources reported. Algeria, Polisario's chief backer, asked for Morocco's question to be rephrased, a reliable source said, since it had raised the problem of interpretation, which was to say that two-thirds of members had to make a judgment on the fact that Morocco was contesting the legitimacy of the Saharan request.

In sum, some countries are arguing that 34 states will have to say if the Polisario republic is an independent and sovereign state, while others say the decision, by the same majority, will have to be instead that it is not.

The conference bureau sitting late overnight to try to find a solution comprises, in addition to chairman Sierra Leone, Cameroon, Algeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, Ghana, Rwanda and Guinea-Bissau. Seven of them have recognised the Saharan Republic.

The committee of wise men comprises Sudan, Nigeria and Guinea, which have not recognised it, and Mali and Tanzania, which back its request for admission.

Mr Kodjo's announcement that 26 members were behind the Saharans caused much surprise. Zimbabwe, itself independent only two months, became the 24th OAU member to recognise the Polisario republic on Wednesday, but there was no higher figure anticipated.

The Saharan issue has taken up all the summit's attention. It was in principle supposed to end today, but has not yet tackled other agenda items, especially the civil war in Chad.

The legalistic battle conceals basic problems and force aligrments, though cleavages between so-called moderates and progressives are less marked.

Some delegates have not hesitated to forecast that at least eight countries would leave the OAU with Morocco if the Saharans were admitted, but so far, apart from warnings about the organisation's falling apart, there has been no official statement by any country to that effect.

This latest crisis is viewed by some members as determinant for the OAU's future. Others insist a compromise solution is always possible, although the opposing positions appear to be still poles apart.

Report on Saharan Problem

LD041510 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, our representative in Freetown, Brother (?Mawzun) Bilhaj is now on the line:

[Bilhaj] This is Freetown. (?Mawzun) Bilhaj is speaking to you. Despite the efforts by the enemies of our territorial unity to (?secure) OAU membership for their protege, the so-called Saharan republic, this was not to be and so the Algerian dream vanished. In this respect the African summit conference at noon today, passed a draft resolution submitted by Nigeria regarding the tension prevailing in northwest Africa.

The resolution includes the conference's adoption of the report of the committee of wise men of its second session and for the committee to continue its work for the purpose of reaching a peaceful solution. It also decided that the committee should meet in Freetown within the next 3 months. [passage indistinct]

Saharan Membership Debate

LD041354 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 4 (MAP)--The seventeenth summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) resumed here Thursday, its work to examine the six points of its agenda concerning the tension prevailing in the northwest African region.

At the beginning of the session held behind closed doors, the OAU's secretary general, M. Edem Kodjo, read the report of the ad hoc committee on the Sahara, while the Senegalese president, Mr. Leopold Sedar Senghor, reported on the meeting of this committee at Freetown.

Mr. Senghor proposed to the summit that the OAU chairman adopt a new method so that the involved parties establish a dialogue between them, to reach a dynamic compromise and a solution to the Sahara problem. He recalled the decision made in Mauritius and in Khartoum for the setting up an ad hoc committee, which must make a report to an OAU's special summit.

After a long and stormy debate, the president of Sierra Leone and chairman of the OAU, Mr. Siaka Stevens adjourned the meeting to enable the bureau to meet with the ad hoc committee. During these debates, two tendencies appeared: A minority composed mainly of Algeria, Benin, Madagascar, Libya and Mozambique resorted to false procedures to impose the admission of the so-called "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" (SDAR) and a majority led by the wise men of Africa, namely Presidents Ahmadou Ahidjou of Cameroon, Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, [who] worked untiringly to prevent the OAU from an eventual bursting out. The Senegalese president contested the decision of the OAU's chairman to adjourn the meeting and to summon meeting of the bureau, which is, according to Mr. Senghor "unable to express its opinion on the interlocutory question presented by Morocco."

Morocco clearly asked the following question: "Does the so-called SDAR fulfill the conditions required by the Article 28 of the OAU's Charter to be admitted into the organization?" The Senegalese president thus warned the African leaders against a danger that may cause the bursting out of the organization, he namely said, "we are doing bad things that risk to blow out the OAU."

"In Monrovia," he added, "we have violated the OAU's Charter and pulled a representative of a country from his bed to vote. Today, the same fraud is being used. If there is a second dishonest action, you risk to blow out the organization."

"Morocco," he recalled, "was presented a request of interpretation and, so that the SDAR be admitted, it must have a two-thirds majority."

"You have talked of Africanity, and you must not forget that it is an African, ibn Khaldoun, who founded sociology. The SDAR does not benefit from Africanity. If you support it, there will be no longer any OAU. The Saharan people are in the Sahara, and are not administered by the Polisario. You should remember the systematic massacres of colored people by racist elements of the Polisario," Mr Senghor went on, precising that "in accepting the admission of the SDAR you will accept the admission of South Africa."

"My proposals lay on verifiable facts," he concluded.

President Sekou Toure, for his part, drew the attention of the delegations on the seriousness of the problem, and invited them to take interest in the real problems committing the future of the continent. He also recalled the hard struggle led by the Moroccan people under the leadership of the late King Mohamed V for independence, and for perfecting Morocco's territorial integrity.

"The late King Mohamed V was exiled in Madagascar, and one should not give to the problems a personal character. One must pay homage to Morocco and Tunisia who supported Algeria in its struggle against French colonialism," said the Guinean president before recalling the charter of Casablanca, and invited the delegations to remain faithful to its spirit.

Evoking the Monrovia meeting of the ad hoc committee, Mr Sekou Toure put the emphasis on the decision made by some members of the OAU, that Morocco had rejected. "It is not a question of transforming the committee into a court," he said, adding that "this committee is a work instrument which must not make public its resolutions."

"One must be shrewd and stop the war. All Moroccan trends and King Hassan II," he recalled, "oppose any attempt aiming at amputating Morocco. We must express our opinion on the interlocutory question raised by a member state which is Morocco. We are not a congress; we are heads of state. We must support negotiations, and let reason prevail. The charter is here, and if you want the political struggle we are ready," he concluded.

Taking the floor, the president of Cameroon, Mr. Ahmadou Ahidjou, raised the problem of states recognition. "Yesterday, I attended the birth of the OAU," he said. "We had recognized the Algerian National Liberation Front (FNLA), and that raised problems for us, and we had to renounce it." "The next day," he added, "a population erects itself into a state and comes to ask its admission in the OAU."

For its part, Ivory Coast intervened to express its opinion in favor of examining the interlocutory question raised by Morocco. "One must not compare the case of the SDAR to that of Guinea-Bissau," said the Ivorian delegate and added that "the SDAR does not fulfill the conditions for admission. It has no territory, no population and no political power. The OAU must bring the involved parties together to restablish cooperation in the region," he concluded.

On the other hand, the Moroccan premier and justice minister, Mr Maati Bouabid, took the floor to answer the allegations of the head of the Algerian delegation.

Mr Bouabid mainly said that "the representative of Algeria cannot deny his acts of aggression, and the organizing of subversion through the resort to made-up stories, according to which we use weapons imported from South Africa."

"Why should we go as far as South Africa to seek weapons, while the suppliers whom Algeria knows well and who provide it with weapons, are at our doors," asked the prime minister and minister of justice.

"These are made up stories which prove one thing: Algeria is short of arguments," precised Mr. Bouabid, adding that "the Algerian defense of the so-called Polisario gets behind a desire of hegemony".

On the other hand, eight African countries threatened Thursday evening to quit the organization if the majority imposes the recognition of the so-called "SDAR". These countries are, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Cameroon, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

The heads of state and government at the summit stated that this recognition is "illegal and does not conform to the organization's charter."

Moroccan Prime Minister's Address

LD041416 Rabat MAP in English 1303 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 4 (MAP)--Following the allegations made by some delegations, Mr Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and minister of justice, who is representing King Hassan II at the works of the seventeenth summit of the organization of African Unity (OAU), took the floor [words indistinct] the Saharan problem and [word indistinct] the causes of the Algero-Moroccan conflict.

Mr Bouabid recalled the struggle led by Morocco to revere its independence and perfect its territorial integrity, emphasizing that the Moroccan people will never accept to be humiliated. Mr Bouabid also outlined that the case of the colonization of Morocco was unique because the country had been colonized by several powers, Spanish in the north and south of the country, French in the center, and international in the northern Moroccan town of Tangiers.

"It is for this reason that the decolonization process was made in different steps," added Mr Bouabid.

Afterwards, the prime minister recalled the procedure that was followed by Morocco to liberate its saharan provinces, namely the recourse to the international court of justice which recognized that allegiance ties had existed for centuries between the populations of the Saharan territory and the Moroccan monarchs.

On the other hand, Mr Bouabid pointed out that the idea of a puppet state [word indistinct] Saharan territory was first launched by the [Franco] regime, and that this idea was adopted later on by the Algerian leaders who thus wanted to satisfy their hegemonist goals in the region.

"Morocco condemns, rejects and opposes such a hegemonist policy. It will spare no effort to fight this policy especially that it is aimed at harming Moroccan territorial integrity, which is a sacred cause that cannot be subject to any negotiation," stated Mr Bouabid.

"Morocco is unanimously determined, with all its political forces, to mobilize all its human, military and economic means for defending its territorial integrity and national unity," added the prime minister.

After he recalled [words indistinct] Mauritania withdrew from Oued Addahab Province, the inhabitants of this region freely expressed their will to reintegrate the motherland. Me Bouabid then underlined that Morocco was always ready to open dialogue and establish an atmosphere of concertation and reconciliation among the brotherly states of the region which are bound by a common history, religion, and furture. In this respect, King Hassan II had suggested that the countries bordering on the Sahara hold a summit meeting to lay down the basis of regional cooperation.

Finally, Mr Bouabid urged the participants to thoroughly examine the interlocutory question that was presented by Morocco and to remain attached to the principles of the Charter of the OAU.

Saharan Resolution

AB041411 Paris AFP in French 1402 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, 4 Jul (AFP)--The OAU heads of state and tovernment accepted on Thursday [as received] morning the compromise proposed by Nigeria concerning Western Sahara on the demand for membership of the SDAR (Saharan Democratic Arab Republic) and the interpretation of the criteria for admission demanded by Morocco.

A four-point resolution was accepted following a stormy debate of more than 5 hours on Thursday between protagonists and opponents of SDAR membership and following intensive consultations carried out during the night and on Friday morning by the conference bureau, chaired by Mr Siaka Stevens, Sierra Leone head of state, and the committee of "wise men" entrusted with studying the Western Sahara problem to find a solution to the conflict in which Morocco opposed the Polisario Front supported by Algeria.

Supporters of SDAR

LD041615 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown--Dr 'Ali Abd as-Salam at-Turayki met last night with the Ghanaian president who is attending the OAU meeting in Freetown. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to increase bilateral cooperation.

Tha Saharan Democratic Arab Republic yesterday was accepted as a member of the Organization of African Unity with the approval of 26 African states. The Moroccan Government failed in its attempt to keep the Saharan republic out of the OAU.

The brother leader at his meeting with African ambassadors on the occasion of Africa Day on 25 May stressed that we are proud of the triumph scored by the Sahara people by the increasing recognition of the SDAR which we, as revolutionaries, view as a revolutionary explosion in the region which is still suffering from feudalism, exploitation and colonialism.

Following are the names of the names of states which supported the admission of the SDAR to the OAU:

The Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Angola, Swaziland, Madagascar, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands, Lesotho, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Zambia, Chad, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Congo, Sierra Leone, Benin and Botswana.

SDAR Minister's Comments

AB050733 Paris AFP in English 0407 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 5 (AFP)--The republic proclaimed by the Polisario liberation front in Western (ex-Spanish) Sa[illegible] will refuse to join talks on the territory's future attended by the rival pro-Moroccan Saharan political movement known as the Aosario, the Polisario government's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim warned here Friday.

It is with the colonialist, not his auxiliaries, that we are prepared to hold discussions, Mr Hakim said at a brief press conference after the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit proposed a compromise for Western Sahara involving talks with all interested parties.

Mr Hakim said the backing of 26 OAU members for his republic's bid to join the OAU (shelved by the summit's compromise) was a political and diplomatic success that reflected the military successes of Polisario as a national liberation army.

He said the summit resolution would force King Hassan of Morocco to negotiate, which had always been Polisario's aim.

The Sahara minister refused to answer when asked if the republic's government was ready to envisage free elections or a referendum. He quickly left the press conference, pursued by journalists who also wanted to know what made Western Sahara an independent and sovereign state under the OAU Charter's terms. Mr Hakim made his get-away in a passing Sierra Leone police car.

Diego Garcia Decision

AB050645 Paris AFP in English 0352 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Freetown, July 5 (AFP)--The Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, being turned into a major military staging base by the United States, should be returned unconditionally by the British Government to Mauritius, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit here decided.

The military development of the island (stepped up after Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the seizure of American hostages in Iran, and an increase in the size of the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean) is a threat to Africa and to the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the summit agreed, noting that Diego Garcia had not been ceded to Britain for military purposes.

The summit resolution followed a call by Mauritian Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam for Diego Garcia to revert to Mauritius. Conference sources said he would go to London this weekend to raise the issue with the British Government.

LIBERIA

DOE WARNS CITIZENS TO SEND APPEALS TO MINISTRIES

AB030915 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Head of state Master Sergeant Doe has warned citizens to channel their cases through the courts or ministries concerned and not through PRC [People's Redemption Council] offices. An Information Ministry release issued here today, said by directive of the head of state, Sgt Samuel Doe, any citizen pleading cases through the PRC offices instead of going through the courts or ministries concerned would be arrested and turned over to the Ministry of Justice.

TRUE WHIG FUNDS ORDERED TRANSFERRED TO GOVERNMENT

AB050638 Paris AFP in English 0344 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Monrovia, July 5 (AFP)--Liberian Head of State Samuel K Doe has ordered transfer to the government of $990,000 held at the local branch here of the Chase Manhattan Bank by the true Whig Party of assassinated President William Tolbert.

The official press agency LINA said he called for the transfer when he paid a surprise visit to the bank Friday. Sergeant Doe disclosed that negotiations were in hand to get a further $510,000 transferred to his government from a True Whig account with the Bank of the Bahamas, the agency reported.

Sergeant Doe told journalists that the Liberian economy was in (?bad) shape because of irregularities in the management of foreign loans by the previous government.

DOE BLAMES 'IRREGULAR MANAGEMENT' FOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

AB051232 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Head of state Doe has told newsmen in Monrovia that the Liberian economy is in very bad shape, and he blamed the ousted Tolbert government for irregular management of money borrowed from foreign countries. He said another factor responsible for the declining economic situation in Liberia is that no one exactly knows the national income per year. Master Sergeant Doe said Liberia has always had external financial obligations because income taxes collected from leading companies in the country could not be accounted for, adding that this made it difficult for Liberia to pay its debts.

MATTHEWS, LIBERIAN DELEGATION RETURN FROM OAU SUMMIT

AB061320 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The Liberian delegation to the 17th summit of the Organization of African Unity held in Freetown returned home yesterday, Saturday. The delegation which was led by Foreign Minister G. Baochus Matthews, was accompanied to Monrovia by members of the Ethiopian delegation, led by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis.

Speaking to reporters shortly upon arrival at the James Spriggs Airport, Foreign Minister Matthews said the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity was successful. He said there was much prolonged talking, which could have hampered discussions, but everything went well in the final analysis. However, he said Liberia must not be unduly concerned with the process but as a result must work in the efforts with other states to bring unity and solidarity to the people of Africa. [sentence as heard]

ANGOLA

SOVIET SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE GREETS MPLA-LABOR PARTY

LD031118 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Jul 80 EA

[Text] In a telegram addressed to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Soviet committee of solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa condemns the armed aggression by the apartheid regime against our country and demands its immediate end.

The solidarity committee reaffirms the solidarity and strong support of the Soviet people for the friendly Angolan people who are defending their revolutionary conquests, national sovereignty and independence, and points out that the efforts that the racists are making with the support of the imperialist forces are aimed at resisting the construction of a normal life in Angola as well as the national liberation struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the guidance of SWAPO.

The present aggression against the Peoples Republic of Angola coincides with recent moves by the United States to lift restrictions on giving military aid to the puppet groups in Angola and the step taken by North American imperialism encouraging the racist South Africans and the traitors of the Angolan people to carry out barbarous crimes against the Angolan people, said the telegram from the Soviet committee.

In conclusion, the Soviet organization appeals to all progressive forces in the world to take up the defense of the Angolan people, and demands a permanent end to armed aggression by racist South Africa against independent Angola.

LISBON ENVOY REPORTS ON SITUATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD042036 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The situation in Angola following the recent attacks by South Africa was today explained by the Angolan ambassador to Lisbon, Adriano Sebastiao.

[Begin recording] The situation along the border of my country, the People's Republic of Angola, with Namibia is very worrisome as about eight motorized battalions of South African infantry are still inside the country, specifically in Cunene Province, despite the fact that they were expelled from Mongua, one of the areas which they had occupied and which is now back under the control of the glorious Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. [Words indistinct] spreading death among the defenseless Angolan people, takes place from the illegally-occupied territory of Namibia, and Angola--as an independent and sovereign country--will resort to all means within its reach to defend its territorial integrity and will repulse the South African aggressors who not only (?attacks) my country but also resorts to violence in order to reduce as much as possible the presence of SWAPO in Namibian territory.

We are, however, worried about the silence maintained by the Portuguese Government from whom--at a time when the People's Republic of Angola is under attack--we expected a different attitude. We fail to understand the silence maintained by those Western countries which claim to be friends with Angola in the face of such a violent occupation of an independent and sovereign country by South Africa. At the root of this silence are, in our view, the political, economic, scientific and technical relations which these countries maintain with South Africa. [Words indistinct] we demand that these countries, in the light of international law, [words indistinct] the respect for the sovereignty of independent states. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF OPERATION AGAINST SWAPO RELEASED

LD031210 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 2 Jul 80 CA

[Text] Hundreds of tons of arms, ammunition and military equipment confiscated in what is regarded as the most successful operation to date against SWAPO were displayed at Ondangua in Ovambo this morning. The 250 tons of equipment were found in SWAPO bases in southern Angola in a mopping-up operation which began with the attack on SWAPO's operational headquarters on 10 June. More than 300 terrorists were killed in the operation.

A defense force spokesman had pointed out that the main aim of the operation was to destroy SWAPO's military structure. Among the equipment confiscated were firearms, ammunition, large-caliber guns and antiaircraft guns, vehicles, maps, uniforms, medical supplies, pamphlets and training manuals all from communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union. The arms and ammunition included 74,000 small-caliber bullets, over 1,000 mortars, 167 rockets, 3 recoilless guns and 15 antiaircraft guns, and the equipment included rubber dinghies, radios, rolls of uniform material, foodstuffs, gas masks and tents.

A defense force spokesman says it is clear from the equipment seized that SWAPO was prepared for a semiconventional assault. The officer commanding South-West Africa command, Major General Geldenhuys, comments that judging from the quantity of equipment confiscated this was the heaviest blow yet suffered by SWAPO. He says SWAPO's military structure has been completely disrupted in that part of Angola where the operation took place and the terrorist organization has been militarily crippled for a long time. General Geldenhuys points out, however, that this does not mean that SWAPO terrorists will not attempt sporadic attempts inside South-West Africa because some of them did flee southward during the defense force operation in southern Angola.

Newsmen who visited the area during the operation found that the security forces avoided contacts with the Armed Forces of Angola and that no action was taken against civilians.

Prior to the operation the security forces dropped pamphlets over the area assuring the local population that the action was not against them but against SWAPO. Angolan civilians were found to have been provided with identity documents by their chiefs and they went on with their day-to-day activities.

RADIO REPORTS NKOMO CRITICISM OF MUGABE, ZANU

LD060724 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The Zimbabwe minister of home affairs and former coleader of the Patriotic Front alliance, Mr Joshua Nkomo, has made one of his most outspoken attacks yet on the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. Speaking at the funeral of a member of his ZIPRA forces who died in an accident this week, Mr Nkomo accused Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF Party of never consulting his Patriotic Front party. He said it was the Central Committee of the ZANU-PF that made decisions and not the Zimbabwean Cabinet. Mr Nkomo said that if his Patriotic Front party were driven out of the government, it would be Mr Mugabe's fault. He, Mr Nkomo, would not go voluntarily.